

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Minor Notices.

THE SECOND VOLUME¹ of biological lectures delivered at the marine biological laboratory of Woods Holl has recently appeared, the first volume having appeared in 1800. Ten lectures are included, all given by investigators upon subjects connected with their own work, and all presenting current problems. It would be impossible to review a work made up of so many important and independent parts, and where each part is the compact presentation of a large subject. It is sufficient to indicate such titles as are of botanical or general biological interest, and to state that this collection of lectures is one that every student of biology should read. The botanical and biological titles are: The mosaic theory of development, E. B. Wilson; The fertilization of the ovum, E. G. Conklin; On some facts and principles of physiological morphology, J. Loeb; Dynamics in evolution, J. A. Ryder; On the nature of cell organization, S. Watasé; The inadequacy of the cell-theory of development, C. O. Whitman; The influence of external conditions on plant life, W. P. Wilson; Irrito-contractility in plants, J. M. Macfarlane.

The proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Sciences for the year 1892 have been issued and recently distributed. They form a creditable volume of 169 pages and two plates. The botanical part embraces seventeen papers given by title only, and nine given in full or nearly so. The latter are: Grinnellia Americana, by M. A. Brannon; Botanical field work in western Idaho, by D. T. MacDougal; The application of mathematics in botany, by Katherine E. Golden; Notes on certain plants of southwestern Indiana, by John S. Wright; Epidermis and spines of Cactaceæ, by E. B. Uline; The genus Cactus, by E. M. Fisher; An auxanometer for the registration of the growth of stems in thickness (with plate), by Katherine E. Golden; Notes on Pediastrum, by W. L. Bray; and The Lilly herbarium and its work, by John S. Wright.

¹Biological lectures delivered at the marine biological laboratory of Woods Holl, in the summer session of 1893. Large 8vo. pp. 242. Ginn & Co., Boston. 1894.